TENTH YEAR.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1893.

NUMBER 3078.

NOW GROVER IS PRESIDENT

Inaugural Exercises Held in a Severe Snow Storm.

TAMMANY SALUTES CLEVELAND

Quarter of a Million Persons Watch the Ceremonies.

KISSED HIS MOTHER'S BIBLE

Between a Pennsylvania Soldier and Tammany Braves Two Riots Were Nearly Precipitated-A Parade Many Miles Long.

Wassington, March 4. - Grever Cleveland is uguin president of the United. States. He was mangurated a few minutes after 120 today in the presence of a wast multitude of people, gathered from all parts of the country. The oath of office was administered by Chief Juntice Filler supreme judge of the highest tribunal in all this broad land. It was a blesic and dreary day for such a ceremmy but all the torrents of the weather that not avail to keep away from the capital the crowds of visitors who for a week hare been flooding into the city to witness this co-monating act of the democrate grand triumph.

The platform at the east end of the Capitol, where the imaggiration weremony was performed, was covered with snow that was blown hither and thither into disagreeable drifts by a wind that sent chilis into the crowds. But no one would remain away for that. And so the great crowd, which began to gather early staid through to the end a mass of chilled and shivering, but determined and undaunted humanity. The wast for the dignituries to arrive and the ceremonies to begin was long and tedious. The inclemency of the weather delayed the proceedings of the day to a considerable 'extent and caused the entire omission of some small parts of the program.

Mid Snow and Wind.

But finally the crowd was rewarded. Not long before noon the murmer of expectation that passed through the crewd amounteed that the presidential party had approached the Capitol. The murmur increased as the first men of the land drew nearer, and grew and swelled at last into a mighty uproar as they stopped before the platform.

With a heroism section of a better cause, Mr. Claveland, and determined to , be inaugurated in the open air. It was be low the first of the presidential party orriged at the stand. The first was Mrs. Cleveland, alert and smiling as asoral, with her mother, Mrs. Perrin, and Charman Norms of the reception committee. Bohimil her toxoped the Steven son party with a numerous hery of fresh-

accel girls.

The crowds recognized Mrs. Cleveland at first view and shouted loudly and long. It was not a cheerful scene upon which the distinguished people had come. The snew of the merning had remort to fall, but the wind was shifting to the northrash whence came a cutting, my blast straight from Nova Scotia. The

He Takes the Oath.

Figury Marshal Dan Dansfell appeared at the disce with his brother marshal of the supreme court, After barehonied and obviously ratching cold. Then the supreme court except Justice Field, who is in factor feeble health for such exections. Then sergeants at arms and various committees, and then the president and tive president. Mr. Harrison leaned upon Mr. Cleveland's right arm. Then came the senate, the brade of departments, and then the rep-

to such a crowd, in such surround. ings, Mr. Cleveland took the oath of Not a hundred persons heard the significant words, though many themsinds saw the show as lo partomine; entire and former, heard the new presi-

"The President's Speech.

Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows: My Ferrore Commun. In abedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am alous to indicate myself to their service under the sametim of a science eath. Deeply moved by the expression of condenor and personal altachment which welfare of these who have benered me. I down it fitting on this common, while indicating the opinions I hold converour public questions of present import ance, to she briefly orbit to the exist. ence of certain conditions and tendencorraming our people which seem to monare the integrity and perfulness of

enthusiases the growth and examine The lease of paterinism of our negative, the wallisting of one in additions to stand against the cultest that, while the people should patriotic shocked of sections the combining thresh ally and cheerfully support their gornest enforcement of our people and the semment, its functions denotinglish the semment of the people. The accordance government, it behaves in to our stantic watch for every symptom of intions billredly that therefore our ha the confidence of storely boulds overtathe streams activities of life and on labor, may still have lucking near his him to suckies collapse. It cannot be arrivers and loss single as at atmost entrust strongth have given rise to a headlessmen of these laws greatering our national boutth, which we can no more supple then believe life our estage the base of their and extres-

Troing Financial Posterio.

re to degredation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of destatesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of
the wages paid to toil should furnish
the strongest incentive to prompt and
conservative precaution. In dealing
with our present embarraseing situation, as related to this subject, we will
be wise if we temper our confidence and
taith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that
even these will not permit us to defy
with impunity the mexorable laws of
sharces and trade. At the same time, in
our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,

or passion, and our indements should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unverted by addring phrases and unverted by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene none of the aith which it is invested will be aith which it is invested will be people, and in all their phases they are

home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably sups the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appoint ments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency agromises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a piace in our public policy and laws. The benefit already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefalness it promises entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political methods.

Truts Are Unatural.

Truts Are Unnatural.

The existence of immense aggrega-tions of kindred enterprises and com-binations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate, strife in business should not be super-



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

or avert financial disaster.

Protection as He Sees It.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevabey blast straight from Nova Scotia. The lence of a popular disposition to expect metheaster caught the soon and blow it from the operation of the government to a biting cloud into the faces of the especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's rake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the broad of



Postmaster General kindred evils which are the unwholebus called me be this service. I am sure the bane of republican institutions and the constant period our government by than the pictige I now give before God the people. It degrades to the purposes term to devote themselves unremittingly and follow witnesses of correspondent of all confidences and confidence object of our loss and proportion. percents the patriot waterent of our dictiveness. Our mission is not pumphcountrymen and tempts flow to a piti ment, but the rectification of average full palents from the mental gain to be If, in lifting burdens from the daily life derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and so tat tates in its place dependence upon governmental favormanuses and stupetles every emobling

The leasure of paterinism ought to be unlearned and the better less intaught sympact of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a referral of bounties and solution, which brings the labor and thirst of a portion of our citizens to aid ill arised or languishing enterprises in which they have no conprices in the handbook of constant and miking pension expositions which morteage the begude of posteful recognivitals the unbooked disease that downs two-of patentic services and prestitutes to viewine upon the people's prompt and generalis inquire to aid these disabled in their country's defense.

Economical Expenditures.

Every thoughtful American must real ure the conjustance of checking at its begirring any tendency in public or pri-

necessary to maintain our national credit | unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their

interferences and exactions. Loyal to the principles upon which our government rest positively demands that the equality before the law, which it guarantees to every citizen, should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizen ship wherever found and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us re-sponsibilities we cannot escape. Hu-manity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civiliza-tion and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

Tariff Reforms.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branch shall be given a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable ava-tion of federal taxation. The agents they have thesen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, ted. ters, to devote themselves unremittingly no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vin



of our people, we reduce inordinate and

Trying Financial Posts in .

Manifesty metring as more real from a return of the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration of the property as a ration and is the second of the property as a ration of the sec

their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proceed in that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for faxing the people, we ansounce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the taking power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens.

Was Mr. Cleveland's wish that the chief justice use the book in today's core monies.

Off to the White House.

The ceremony performed, the inner of the precision was quickly re formed, way was made for the immediate members of the party to return to the Capitol building and then the spectations of the stand crowded pell meli after the party in haste to get out of the cold and warm their benumbed extremities within the building.

After the delivery of the imaugural address.



OHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE, ctretary of the Treasury

by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the

pletiges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co opermind those with whom I am to ex-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set be fore us only by the most sincere har monious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if fail ure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, pro-tect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively de-fines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my of ncial condition must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the states god the people.

Fully impressed that the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were m, lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have

the support and the counsel and co-op-eration of wise and patriotic men who will stand by my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in the legis-lative halfs.

bering that my countrymen are just and generous, and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly seek His powerful aid.

Cheered Tariff Remarks. The characteristic feature about the inaugural address was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gestures. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that



derived from the emphatic tone and determined not of the head when he, at times, stated some of the more important points of his oration. He spoke without notes, and turned from one side of the audience to the other, sometimes addressing the multitude in front of the stand and then again turning to the side and addressing himself more particularly to the people on the stand.

In the confusion caused by the crowd-

ing, lack of observance of the arrange. ments made and the wind, it was impossible for persons within forty feet of Mr. Cleveland to follow his remarks from beginning to end. The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the londest approval was given the fariff section of his remarks. The president began the delre-ery of his address about I. & o'clock, and it occupied twenty five minutes.

His Mother's Bible

At the conclosion of his remarks, Mr Cleveland turned around to the chief justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, he take the only proportied for the constitution. Chief Justice Follow and the old persons hear in the president removed their halo and with based much finteness to the taking of the outh of office, which was processized by Chief Justice Fuller in a stear roles, Mr. Cheveland amending to it by bowing his local and kinetic Div 1984s.

The outh of office taken his the presi-

dear is the constitutional outs, and wade as believed "I do selected resem that I will frienfully execute the office of president of the Visited States, and will be the best of my ability preserves, protect

this is but a necessary limited for The lights must in the community was return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling names or from passes on By the operator of the reported their communication of the fault of governmental sense of the state of the operator of the fault of governmental sense of the sens

The ceremony performed, the line of procession was quickly re formed, way was made for the immediate members of the presidential party to return to the Capitel building and then the spectators on the stand crowded pell usel after the party in haste to get out of the cold and warm their benumbed extremities within the building.

After the delivery of the inaugural address President Cleveland and extremities President Cleveland and extremities private room. Here an elaborate bunch was ready and was specifily enjoyed.

was ready and was speedily enjoyed. After the lunch, and a few minutes spent in chatting with those present, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison emerged Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison emerged from the room. As they buttoned up their coals and started toward the basement stairs. Mr. Harrison said to Mr. Cleveland, laughingly, "We will go to the White house now and turn things over to you," and the two central figures of today's American quadrien male exhibition tripped lightly down the markle stairway and gained their carriage.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND. President Cleveland Narrowly Scanned

the Moving Columns. The troops, who had been stamping their feet endeavoring to keep warm, formed a line, and at 2:10 o'clock, after the usual riding about of orderlies, the line of procession was started. Gen.
Martin T. McMahon, grand marshal,
leading the way, followed by his staff.
At the senate wing of the capitol the
marshal and his sides halted until
President Cleveland and Mr. Harrison could enter carriages and take their places in line. The first division, consisting of uniformed troops, moved down the hall, around the capitol to the Peace monument on Pennsylvania arenue, tered the reviewing stand, whither most where other organizations fell in line, of the ladies had preceded her. But the

frends in the parade. He stood on the stand in the face of the howling wind. stand in the face of the feeding wind, imposite and dignified, not seeming to mired the cold and the waves of distress show that were whirled in he face. His overcoat was butterned tightly about his throat. During the whole time the parade was passing. Mr. Cievreland stood in one position and carefully scanned the lines of marching men.

PARADE INCIDENTS

What the Spectators Cheered and Saw to Admire.

Following the District of Columbia militia came the national guard of the state of Pennsylvania, led by Gov. Rol-



ert E. Pattison and his superbly mounted

When the governor was recognized by the white silk banner bearing the Penn-sylvania coat of arms, which proceded him, the great throng of people that were massed on both sides of the avenue cheered again and again.

After luncheon Mes. Cleveland en-tered the reviewing stand, whither most



VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The guns at Washington barracks and at the navy yard fired out a presi-dential salute when Mr. Harrison left the White house, and again when President Cleveland took the onth of

The 15,000 souls, more or less, who patiently waited the approach of the presidential party to the reviewing stand in the grounds of the White house. will probably never forcet the experiences of the day.

An Icy Blast.

Full play was afforded the northwest wind in the open space between the treasury and the army and navy build ings, and it tore around and about, roaring down the avenue, whistling through the trees, picking up the snow and carrying it into eyes and ears and nostrils, forming somi-circles of white flakes, stripping the bunting that deco-rated the stands from its place and causing the timbers to creak, until more than once the advance occupants of the presidential stand were inclined to abandon their advantageous posts.

Two of the big branches of the stately elm that towered with dignity to the right of the space inclosed for the presi-

dential party, broke off with a enap. A hearty cheer greeted President Cleveland's appearance on the review-ing stand and the shouts redoubled as he took his place in the conspicuous projecture of the structure, where he doed during the purade.

He was seen followed by Mrs. Cleve. land, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lamont and the other ladies who had been with the presidential party all day. They came at a moment when the crowd was interested in the passing troops and their

Beriewed the Parade.



and defend the erastifution of the | down Proportionis screene and gave the some for the much to be recurred. The bugless account forward narch.

and began the march up the broad as blasts of old Boreas were too severe to be long withstood with comfort and the White house party returned at intervals blanket was sent out from the army after the procession began under the folds of which ex Vice President Morton and Chairman Barrett made themselves

comparatively comfortable. Towards evening the ladies of the party retired from the stand and did not return.

But the enthusiasm of the multitude in the vicinity of the reviewing stand was not half vented until Gen. Fitzbugh Lee made his appearance at the head of the third division. The evation that



of the parade apparently reached its highest point as he soluted the new president

Nearly a Riot.

When Governor Peck of Wisconsin deffed his but to the president renewed cheering showed his popularity. The last organization in the first grand in As the president appeared before the vision passed the reviewing stand at a multitude, and while the cheers nece yet sounding in his bosor, an able of the grand marshal, stationed opposite the went by. Just at this time a large numreviewing stand, galloped at full speed ber of Pennsylvania militizenen who had drawn from the parade and were allowed to break ranks, came down Pennsylvania avenue towards the reviewing starul, and pushing through the free of policemen gathered under Me. Cleveland and crowded the street in such a manuer as to prevent the free passage of the organizations of the secrol grand divisions.

The police attempted to clear the street and for a while there was great disorder. Fortunately, however, pollowmen started with their prisoner on a run for a neighboring pateri wagnin. When the communics of the appeared musreacus but were kept buck by police.

Tammany's Sincerity

Ger. Josiah Porter, adjutant general of the national guard of the state of New York with a numerous and florly mounted staff, role at the head of the second grand eliginion. The feature of this division, and indeed one of the features of the entire parade, was the Tan-nany as lety of New York. General Planer and shall, who rode in carriages, were enthusiastically observed all along

Continued on Swood Page-F

MAD CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH

Mississippi Towns Literally Wiped Off of the Earth.

THE LIST OF DEAD UNCERTAIN

Marion, Swamp, Good Hope, Church and Pachuta in Ruins.

QUEER FREAKS OF A WIND

Those Who Escaped Death Have Abuslutely Nothing Left in the World and Must Begin Again. Several Injured.

Manthan, Miss., March 4. The basec wrought by cyclones in this section has night is incalculable. The scene at Marion, Miss. beggars description. Ruis. and devastation marks the cyclone's deadly march. Where once stood happy homes now nothing remains save per-haps a few stray pieces of timber. The cyclone struck Marion at about 6 p. m. traveling around the southwest to north east. The main track was 200 yards wide, and everything in that track was swept away. That the less to human life is not greater is something womberful, but can be accounted for in part by

the fact that the excione attuck only the next here portion of the town, which is not so densely populated.

The first house in Marion in the storm's path was that of Millard R. Has sorm's path was that of Mallard R. Has sell, which was completely swept away. The family nurseculously escaped, Mrs. Hassell only receiving small injuries. J. Harrison's was next to be demolished. Harrison's was body hurt by failing tim-bers and Mrs. Harrison's arm broken and sustainings internal isolation that will probably prove fatal. Joe Naylor's home was next to be engulfed; not even the foundations were left. The family

miraculously emapest. Devastation and Death. The Meadous' homesteed was last to be struck. Here lived Mrs. Burton Meadow, 70 years of age, and her daugh-ter, Miss. Myra. Meadow, 10 years old. Both were killed instantly. Sequent other houses and outbuildings were

The cyclone passed from Marion to the swamp, uprooting timber, crossing the Mobile & Ohio railroad a mile above town destroying half a mile of telegraph wires and blockasling the read. After town, destroying half a mile of telegraph wires and blockading the road. After destroying Marion, the cyclone cut a swath through the swamp until reaching Good Hope church, two miles cast, which it wrecked, also destroying four settlements of negro cabins. A. Hobinson's place, five miles cast of Marion, was ruined. Mrs. Robinson, his mother, is severely injured and wall hardly live. is severely injured and will hardly live through the night. Mess Robinson received several wounds. Mr. Robinson, who was holding his baby in his arms, was struck in the back by falling tim-

ber, being badly injured. When the tornado neared Toomsuba. Miss., a small station on the Alabama Great Southern, nine nules cast of Marion, it evidently resolved to display its demonical fury. The savne there was heart rending in the extreme. Where but yesterday stood a beautiful village, today is displayed only a heap of ruins. Dwellings and stores were thown down and carried away, and the contents scattered to the four winds of heaven,

none knows whither. Tomsuba in Ruine.

The approach to the town is stream with debris, dead encouses, etc., but with debris, dead chronises, etc., but when your correspondent arrived and found the peer people garing with awa-stricken face on the terrible disaster and recounting their hairbreadth escapes from what seemed certain death, the heart of the benesiter, though of stone, would nelt with sympathy for them.

Mrs. Heatnett was struck by a flying splinter, an inch thick and carliteen spinler, an inch thick and eagliesh inches long, which peretraied from the top of the left side through the book, coming out beneath her right shougher blade. Mrs. Hell, a visites, and Mrs. Hodnett, both received senty woulds and bruises. The exchang testimated in an anatoriy direction, doing to further decreases to be and from until men. damage so far as beard from until near Kawance, four miles distant, where W. H. Welsh's house was the last struck an

far as heard from.

Willie Webb, Il years old, was killed outright and W. H. Webb had his thigh broken and can hardly live. Miss Ida Webb was in best nick, and when the house was struck the led sunk and pecwitness of the score can sourcedy realize how a bunns being could have puse through the wreck and serviced. The curious are fleeking to the senite to see the freaks and function of the droped destroyer and to hear the rection relate their experiences. Sight is necessary to the belief that such things could be.

Pachuta Struck. Parliuta, Miss., on the New Orleans & Northeastern railway, twenty accounting a could of Meridian was vasted by a destructive crubers at 5 30 last night which did considerable destructive as in the case of the Meridian racings. It traveled in an easterly direction originating near Maj F. M. Horry's mills. went of Partiety. Fire within horner to the evene, but the inecates compet upo

The Northeastern depot was first to go, and it was a complete wreck. The police encounted in clearing the line of the methodist church was darraged much and in a desing arrested a soldier. Mrs. Levell's residence was described for alleged electricity conduct. The god the faulty buried in the rains. Johnny Levett, a 13 year-old bee, was taken out clearly The consinder of the family sightly sounded. Dr. Brownles's drug store they made a rush as if to attempt a was convoled. Hawkies a Couper paters was thoroged front ends of such being the cost and extend payres house on the cost exis of the tiven destroyed. Next resolved here tonight that the cyclese struck Executi statum on the Queen A Compared vallent, wrecking every building in the place and coloring tweety others. The family of Family flarmett, sight in member, were instantly killed. Barnett is one a helograph studen and remaining the her by pussengers on the inremains train. A relat party lies grate

Continue, Go., March t .- Lost night